

imperative public necessity, which requires that the constitutional rule which provides that bills shall be read on three several days, be suspended, and said rule is hereby suspended, and that this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage; and it is so enacted.

FOURTH DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,
Friday, March 1, 1918.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m. pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Pro Tem. Decherd.

By unanimous consent, and on request of Senator Clark, the Senate stood at ease for five minutes, at the expiration of which time the roll was called, a quorum being present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Alderdice.	Hopkins.
Balley.	Johnson of Hall.
Bee.	Johnston of Harris.
Buchanan of Bell.	Lattimore.
Buchanan of Scurry.	McNealus.
Caldwell.	Page.
Clark.	Robbins.
Collins.	Smith.
Dayton.	Strickland.
Dean.	Sulter.
Decherd.	Westbrook.
Faust.	Woodward.
Floyd.	

Absent.

Hall.

Absent—Excused.

Gibson.	McCollum.
Henderson.	Parr.
Hudspeth.	

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Pending the reading of the Journal of yesterday, the same was dispensed with on motion of Senator Alderdice.

Petitions and Memorials.

See Appendix.

Committee Reports.

See Appendix.

Bills and Resolutions.

Simple Resolution No. 17.

The Senate of the State of Texas reaffirms its faith in the integrity, the humanitarian purpose, and great ability of our President, Honorable Woodrow Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, as evidenced by him since the beginning and during the present war with Germany. Considering the supreme task which has been placed upon him, we believe he has discharged the great responsibilities thus devolved upon him with distinguished ability and foresight. We have the utmost confidence in his ability to discharge the further responsibilities of the war to a successful conclusion.

Also we have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War and Joseph Daniels, Secretary of Navy, in their conduct of the war and navy departments. The raising and equipping of the largest army in the history of the Nation in so remarkably short a time clearly demonstrates the high efficiency of the war and navy departments. Also we express our confidence in the other departments of the National Government in the conduct of the war and in the discharge of the other manifold duties imposed upon them in this supreme crisis of our Nation.

FLOYD.

LATTIMORE.

The resolution was read and adopted.

Simple Resolution No. 18.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to deliver six copies of each day's Journal to the Press table in the Senate.

CALDWELL.

The resolution was read and adopted.

Morning call concluded.

Message from the House.

Hall of House of Representatives.
Austin, Texas, March 1, 1917.

Hon. E. A. Decherd, President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

Sir: I am directed by the House

to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following:

H. J. R. No. 1, Ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, passed by the Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America at its Second Session, which amendment provides in substance that one year after the ratification of the amendment the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is prohibited; that Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, and providing further that this article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution within seven years from the date of submission to the States by Congress.

H. B. No. 21, A bill to be entitled "An Act to appropriate two thousand dollars as a fund to the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas, for the purpose of experimenting and treatment of the plant *Yucca Filamentosa*, with the view of preparing same for stock food. This plant being in great abundance in the drouth stricken section of the State, and providing an emergency."

H. C. R. No. 1, Inviting Hon. Clarence Ousley to address the Legislature at 1 p. m. today.

Respectfully,

BOB BARKER,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Bills Read and Referred.

The Chair, President Pro Tem. Decherd, had referred, after their captions had been read, the following House bills:

H. J. R. No. 1, referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

H. B. No. 21, referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 1.

By unanimous consent and on

motion of Senator Johnson of Hall, the Chair laid before the Senate:

H. C. R. No. 1, Whereas, the Hon. Clarence Ousley, who is doing a great part in helping win the world war, is now in the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring, That he be invited to address the Legislature at 1 p. m. today upon any subject he chooses.

The resolution was read and on motion of Senator Johnson of Hall, the same was adopted.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

The Chair laid before the Senate on second reading and as special order for this hour:

S. J. R. No. 1, "Ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States at its second session, prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes; authorizing Congress and the several States of the United States of America to have concurrent power to enforce said article by appropriate legislation, and providing that said article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission of same to the States by Congress."

The committee report that the resolution be printed in the Journal only was adopted.

Senator Bee offered the following:

Substitute.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States of America by a majority of both Houses thereof has submitted to the legislatures of the various States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding thereto the following:

"Article———

"Section 1. After one year from

the ratification of this Article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution in the legislatures of the several states as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by Congress." And

Whereas, There has been no expression by the people of the State of Texas of their views upon this momentous question, which seems to us to be contrary to the principles of Democracy as taught us by the fathers of our party, and

Whereas, The members of the Thirty-fifth Legislature were elected before this question was submitted without any expression thereon from the people and in order that the people of Texas may be given an opportunity to instruct their Representatives as to their wishes in the premises; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That action on Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 be postponed by this Legislature and that the Democratic Executive Committee of Texas be requested to place this question upon the official ballot to be voted upon at the primary election to be held in July, 1918, in order that the people of Texas may be given an opportunity to instruct their Representatives in the Thirty-sixth Legislature which will assemble on the 2nd Tuesday in January, 1919.

Bee, Page, Clark, Caldwell, Bailey, Hall, Johnston of Harris, Faust.

Pending discussion by Senator Westbrook, the Chair called the Senator's attention to the fact that his time had expired.

Senator Page moved that the time allowed Senator Westbrook be extended.

As a substitute Senator Bailey moved that the time be extended indefinitely. The substitute prevailed and was adopted as substituted.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, pending.

Recess.

At 12:13 o'clock p. m. the Senate, on motion of Senator Page, recessed until 2:30 o'clock p. m. today.

After Recess.

(Afternoon Session.)

The Senate was called to order by President Pro Tem. Decherd.

Messages from the Governor.

A messenger from the Governor's office appeared at the bar of the Senate with the following executive communications:

Governor's Office,
Austin, Texas, March 1, 1918.

To the Thirty-fifth Legislature of Texas in Fourth Called Session.

I am this day in receipt of a letter from Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, dated February 19, 1918 and mailed at Washington February 25, 1918, copy of which I submit for your information and consideration.

We have the testimony here in direct terms of the Secretary of War showing that all other restrictive or regulatory measures have failed to accomplish the desired results of keeping liquor from the soldiers around army camps in Texas and therefore a law to prohibit the sale of liquor within a distance that makes it easier to catch the bootlegger is the measure best calculated to remedy this evil.

At the time that I received the first communication from the Secretary of War advising me that that department would be interested in "effective measures to make it more difficult for soldiers to obtain liquor in Texas camps" I concluded that the program of legislation I have heretofore submitted would prove effective.

In view of the splendid response which these measures have met at your hands even before there has been sufficient time for their final adoption and in order that you may have as an additional guide for your acts these suggestions from the military officers charged with the responsibility of raising our army, I am pleased to lay the same before your

body. The endorsement and approval of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in a ten mile zone around army camps by the Secretary of War emphasizes the patriotic call to duty involved in the enactment of such a law in time of war by the Legislature of Texas.

I submit to you copies of my communication to the Secretary of War in answer to his message of February 9th, also copy of his letter in full pertaining to the army camp situation in Texas received by me today.

Respectfully submitted,
W. P. HOBBY,
Governor of Texas.
(Copy.)

February 12, 1918.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your telegram of February 9th, stating that the War Department will be deeply interested in effective measures which will make it more difficult for the soldiers in the camps of Texas to obtain liquor and which will further safeguard their health from the diseases growing out of commercialized vice. I shall use all the powers at my command to meet this situation and to offer you the utmost cooperation in protecting the morals and health of soldiers encamped in Texas. I am giving my closest attention to the framing of laws to accomplish this purpose and therefore I would appreciate further suggestions giving your views specifically if you have such in mind as to needed legislation and which transmitted to me by letter will give sufficient time for the same to reach me before the Legislature convenes. In view of the honor conferred upon Texas and the pride our citizens feel in having so many soldiers stationed within our borders for military training, you may rest assured that the State government will carry out every wish of your department with respect to conditions that surround them.

Respectfully,
W. P. HOBBY,
Governor.

War Department.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1918.

Honorable William P. Hobby, State Capitol, Austin, Texas.

My Dear Governor: I am very

glad to receive your telegram of February 13th, in response to mine of February 9th. I note with appreciation your hearty response to my suggestion that the War Department is deeply interested in measures that may come before the pending session of your Legislature, which will make liquor more difficult of access to soldiers, will improve vice conditions and reduce the ravages of venereal diseases, which are its inevitable accompaniment.

I note also your statement that you are giving careful thought to the preparation of measures designed to meet this situation, and would be glad to have specific suggestion from me in this direction.

I have received numerous complaints concerning the sale of alcohol to soldiers in the various camp cities of Texas. Only this week a Texas Federal Judge told me that there had been tried in his court more than three hundred cases for selling liquor to soldiers in the last few months. In one Texas camp city eighty arrests of soldiers for drunkenness were reported in a period of ten days.

You are, no doubt, aware that the President has power to declare zones around military camps, and that he has exercised this power at my suggestion by establishing zones varying in radius from one-half mile to five miles around such camps. The smaller zones were established where military camps were located in or near cities or incorporated towns. This was done because we did not wish to interfere unduly with the local customs of such large groups of population. It was hoped that the consideration thus shown would be appreciated by all the citizens of the cities thus involved, to the extent that they would cooperate fully with the government's program in preventing liquor from reaching the soldiers. While it is true that the great mass of citizens of these cities and towns have cooperated in this matter, there has been found to exist in each of these cities and towns a small but very active minority who have been deaf to all patriotic appeals, and who have evaded all laws and regulations prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers. Various measures have been suggested and tried in the various camp cities to improve these conditions. Some of

them have brought about improvement, such, for instance, as the San Antonio ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor to be consumed off the premises. Even in that city, however, the number of arrests for drunkenness of soldiers continues too high.

I am, therefore, inclined to believe that the only effective measure to control this traffic is the establishment of zones of considerable size around military camps where no liquor is allowed, regardless of whether such territory includes cities and towns. I could, of course, recommend to the President that the existing zones around military camps be increased in size. I should prefer, however, that the people of the State of Texas should solve this problem, as I am sure they will do, if you present the matter to the Legislature as one vitally affecting the efficiency of the army. If, therefore, you decide to recommend to the Legislature of Texas the establishment of zones with a radius of ten miles around all military camps in Texas, within which liquor shall not be allowed, and the Legislature should pass a bill, the State of Texas will have made a contribution to the welfare of the army of no mean proportions.

The problem of prostitution and venereal diseases, which inevitably accompany it, is not one of such easy solution. While it is true that every red light district in cities near army training camps has been abolished since war began, that law enforcement by these communities has been greatly stimulated, that wholesome substitutes for vice have been provided by the Commission on Training Camp Activities, that most vigorous efforts have been made by the Surgeon General to prevent and cure venereal diseases among the troops, and that through all these measures there has been a considerable reduction in the amount of prostitution and these diseases, I am not entirely satisfied with the results. After considerable study of this question, I have come to the conclusion that there are several measures which would be of advantage to every state in the handling of this problem.

I refer to the establishment by state appropriation of state agencies including reformatories and custodial cure for feeble minded prostitutes. Such reformatories have been found

extremely useful in a number of states, including New York and Pennsylvania, where women have been committed for an indeterminate sentence of several years and have received treatment for their diseases and been subjected to both physical and moral training calculated to rehabilitate them. State institutions for the feeble minded have also been established in a number of states for the permanent internment of persons found to be hopelessly incapable, through mental weakness, of protecting themselves or the community against their diseases and the other results of their delinquency. I should be very glad to see the establishment of such state institutions in all states within which army camps are located, and hope that you will see your way clear to present this matter to the Legislature at this time. If all prostitutes who cannot be rehabilitated by immediate probation, and therefore need commitment for a period of years, and feeble minded prostitutes who require permanent internment, were so committed or interned, I am confident that our problem would be cut at least in half for the period of the war. In view of the fact, however, that such institutions, even under the most favorable circumstances, take time to establish, I desire to call to your attention one further measure which I deem to be of great importance.

It is, of course, obvious that soldiers do not contract venereal diseases in the camps, but in the environment surrounding them. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Surgeon General, as I have noted above, to prevent and cure diseases among the soldiers. With certain exceptions which are inherent in every plan, it may be said generally that soldiers walking the streets of your cities are free from venereal diseases in their infectious stage. That is certainly the ideal toward which the Surgeon General is working, and I believe it to be one which is nearing accomplishment. In view of this fact we should like to see every effort made by the state and municipal officials to locate, treat and cure every civilian venereal disease carrier in the communities surrounding these camps. Many states are beginning this important work through the

establishment of dispensaries, hospitals facilities and diagnostic laboratories available to the public.

The Surgeons General of the army and of the Public Health Service have given this matter careful thought and study. I am informed by General Gorgas that the best legislative enactment to cover the situation would be a short basic law providing in substance that the State Board of Health is authorized to make such regulations concerning venereal diseases, including the reporting thereof and the quarantine of persons infected therewith, as it may from time to time deem necessary or advisable. If such a law is passed, and your State Board of Health should wish any suggestions as to the form of such regulations, I may say that the Surgeon General has prepared such a form based on the experience of many other states and communities, which will be gladly furnished by him upon request.

There are perhaps some of your existing laws for the repression of prostitution which you may desire to strengthen. If you find, upon examination that this is the case and desire any further suggestion for legislation, I should be glad to have you write to Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, whom I have appointed to advise me in these matters. Mr. Fosdick's address is 19th and G streets, Washington, D. C. He will, I know, be very glad to hear from you and to put at your disposal the results of his studies and experience in this line.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express again my appreciation of the cordial and hearty response to my suggestion that the welfare of the troops should be guarded in every way possible. I am much heartened by the country wide manifestation of interest and support of our program, of which yours is a notable example.

Respectfully yours,
 NEWTON D. BAKER,
 Secretary of War.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

The Chair laid before the Senate as pending business,

S. J. R. No. 1, Providing for the ratification of National prohibition amendment.

The question being upon the pending substitute for same.

Refusal to Adjourn.

At 3:15 o'clock p. m. Senator Bailey moved that the Senate stand adjourned until 10 o'clock next Monday morning.

The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—7.

Bailey.	Dayton.
Bee.	Faust.
Caldwell.	Woodward.
Clark.	

Nays—17.

Alderdice.	Johnston of Harris.
Buchanan of Bell.	Lattimore.
Buchanan of Scurry.	McNealus.
Collins.	Page.
Dean.	Smith.
Decherd.	Strickland.
Floyd.	Suiter.
Hopkins.	Westbrook.
Johnson of Hall.	

Absent.

Hall.	Robbins.
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Absent—Excused.

Gibson.	McCollum.
Henderson.	Parr.
Hudspeth.	

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

Action recurred upon pending business, Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, the question being upon the substitute offered by Senator Bee et al.

Senator Clark moved the previous question on the adoption of the substitute, which being duly seconded was ordered.

Action recurred upon the substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 and the same was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—8.

Bailey.	Faust.
Bee.	Johnston of Harris.
Caldwell.	Page.
Clark.	Woodward.

Nays—14.

Alderdice.	Floyd.
Buchanan of Bell.	Hopkins.
Buchanan of Scurry.	Lattimore.
Collins.	McNealus.
Dayton.	Robbins.
Dean.	Suiter.
Decherd.	Westbrook.

Absent.

Henderson.

Absent—Excused.

Gibson.

Parr.

Pairs Recorded.

Senator Johnson of Hall (present), who would vote "nay"; Senator McCollum (absent), who would vote "yea."

Senator Smith (present), who would vote "nay"; Senator Hall (absent), who would vote "yea."

Senator Strickland (present), who would vote "yea"; Senator Hudspeth (absent), who would vote "nay."

Senator Westbrook moved the engrossment of Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, and the same was ordered engrossed by the following vote:

Yeas—15.

Alderdice.	Hopkins.
Buchanan of Bell.	Lattimore.
Buchanan of Scurry.	Robbins.
Collins.	Smith.
Dayton.	Suiter.
Dean.	Westbrook.
Decherd.	Woodward.
Floyd.	

Nays—7.

Bailey.	Faust.
Bee.	Johnston of Harris.
Caldwell.	Page.
Clark.	

Absent—Excused.

Gibson.

Parr.

Henderson.

Pairs Recorded.

Senator Johnson of Hall (present), who would vote "yea"; Senator McCollum (absent), who would vote "nay."

Senator Strickland (present), who would vote "yea"; Senator Hudspeth (absent), who would vote "nay."

Senator McNealus (present), who would vote "yea"; Senator Hall (absent), who would vote "nay."

Bill Signed.

The Chair, President Pro Tem. Decherd, gave notice of signing and did sign in the presence of the Senate, after its caption had been read the following bill:

H. B. No. 17, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 1, of Title 44 of the Revised Civil Statutes of this State, by adding immediately following Article 2439 thereof a new article, to be known as Article 2439a, providing in substance that during the continuance of a state of war between the government of the United States and the government of Germany, the Treasurer of this State from time to time shall in like manner and with the approval of the Attorney General and Comptroller invest the surplus funds of the State not deposited in State depositories and not required to meet the current expenses of the government in such short time United States certificates of indebtedness as may have been heretofore or as may hereafter be authorized by Congress; providing that when necessary such certificates may be cashed or sold for not less than par and accrued interest; providing that such investments shall be made only when such certificates are offered directly by the government of the United States; declaring that the Treasurer shall, under such rules as may be established by him, and Attorney General and Comptroller, make subscriptions to allotments from time to time of such certificates and execute the necessary instruments and documents to carry this Act into effect, making an appropriation for the payment of all expenses incident to carrying this Act into effect, providing for the payment thereof; this Act being preceded by a preamble and in Section 2 thereof, and declaring an emergency."

(Senator Westbrook in the chair.)

Senate Bill No. 14 as Special Order.

By unanimous consent and on

request of Senator Buchanan of Scurry, Senate Bill No. 14 was set as a special order for the next legislative day at the conclusion of the morning call.

Senate Bill No. 1.

The Chair laid before the Senate on second reading:

S. B. No. 1, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 1 of Title 44 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas of 1911, and to provide the manner in which the State funds shall be kept and deposited; to define the State Depository Board and its powers, and what banks may become State Depositories, and the manner and means of selecting such State Depositories, providing for the distribution of such State funds among such depositories, repealing all laws in conflict, and declaring an emergency."

The bill was read and on motion of Senator Hopkins the same was laid on the table subject to call.

Simple Resolution No. 19.

Be it resolved by the Senate of Texas, That whereas a resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives asking for an investigation as to the conduct of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the Third Called Session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature; and

Whereas, It is stated that in debating said resolution remarks were made by a Representative of the House reflecting upon the integrity of the Senator from Dallas in that he was charged with receiving money to which he was not entitled as a member of said committee; and,

Whereas, The Senator from Dallas has charged upon the floor of the Senate that the Senator from Erath was a party to or cognizant of the said remarks which charge the Senator from Erath has upon the floor of the Senate denied; and

Whereas, It has been further charged that the Senator from Erath entered into a conspiracy with other parties in this State during the impeachment trial of James E. Ferguson, former Governor of

Texas, the purpose of which was by means of the taking of moving pictures of said impeachment trial to discredit and reflect upon the character and integrity of the members of the Senate participating therein; and,

Whereas, the said charges are serious in their character; and

Whereas, If the conduct and participation therein attributed to the Senator from Erath in the particulars mentioned are true, the Senator from Erath merits punishment from this Senate, and if they are not true, the Senator from Erath is entitled to exoneration from said charges; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate that the Chair appoint a committee of five to investigate said charges and report their findings to the Senate with such recommendations as they deem proper.

Be it further resolved, That the said committee shall have full authority to issue all necessary process, summon witnesses and compel their attendance and the production of any and all papers, books and expenses shall be paid by warrant properly issued by the Chairman of the said Committee to be appointed by the President of the Senate and shall have such other powers as are given to Legislative Investigation Committee by Article 5517 to 5524 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1911.

The resolution was read and on request of Senator Bee, the same was passed to be again considered at the conclusion of the morning call tomorrow.

Adjournment.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the Senate on motion of Senator Bailey adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

APPENDIX.

Petitions and Memorials.

MacKay Telegraph-Cable Company.
3Da. C. 313 N. L. 6 Extra.

Sherman, Texas, Feb. 27, 1918.

Messrs. Geo. W. Dayton, S. M. McMillin, Ice B. Reeves, Austin, Texas.

Gentlemen: The Sherman Pastors' Association, representing the Christian citizenship of Sherman, memorialize the Texas Legislature now assembled in extra session, at the most crucial moment in American history, for the express purpose of promoting economy and efficiency in our war work. It is our mature judgment that it will be an act of patriotism on the part of the Legislature, to banish that institution, namely, the Texas breweries, which is uselessly, wastefully and harmfully consuming a vast amount of our fuel, feedstuff and using our transportation facilities, to say nothing of the evils which are a part and parcel of this institution's trade, and we respectfully petition the Legislature that the Texas breweries be closed by the present session of the Legislature.

We further request the Legislature to petition the President of the United States to close the breweries of the United States, in view of the facts mentioned above.

We further present that said institutions are uselessly, wastefully, and harmfully consuming the food, the fuel and using the transportation facilities which are sorely needed by our government and our allies in the prosecution of the war, and further in view of the fact Congress has vested in the President the authority, which, if exercised, gives him the power by one stroke of the pen to close said institutions and thereby conserve our food and fuel and the use of our transportation facilities for the promotion of war work and at the same time protect the uniform of our country and the men and boys who are not in uniform but are nevertheless necessary to the winning of the war as those who wear the uniform.

We further petition that our President be memorialized to do this on behalf of and in the name of that largest patriotism of home, of country and of our God.

Yours truly,

J. F. PIERCE, Chairman .

The foregoing is here printed in full by order of the Senate.

Committee Reports.

Committee Room.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 28, 1918.

Hon. E. A. Decherd, President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, to whom was referred

S. B. No. 13, A bill to be entitled "An Act prohibiting the manufacture, sale, barter or exchange of spirituous, vinous or malt liquor, or liquors of any character capable of producing intoxication within this State on and after the taking effect of this Act, except for medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes; prohibiting the use of premises, devices and aids in the manufacture, sale, barter or exchange of such liquors; providing penalties for violation of this Act; providing certain civil remedies for the enforcement of the terms of this Act, the same being cumulative of all other remedies relevant thereunto; prescribing the terms upon which liquors may be manufactured, sold, bartered or exchanged for medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes; providing procedure for the procuring of evidence for the enforcement of the terms of this Act and providing procedure for the prevention of violations of the terms of this Act; repealing certain laws in conflict herewith; making the terms of this Act cumulative of all other laws upon the subject not in conflict herewith; extending to the entire State the provisions of certain statutes heretofore applicable to local option territory; making it a felony punishable by confinement in the penitentiary to keep a cold storage or place for the keeping for others of such liquors, and punishing corporations by fines, penalties and forfeiture of charters for the violation of this Act; providing penalties and remedies against officers charged with any duty in connection with the enforcement of this Act for failure to perform such duties; prescribing venue; and declaring an emergency."

Have had the same under consideration and I am instructed to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

PAGE, Chairman.

Committee Room.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 28, 1918.

Hon. E. A. Decherd, President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, to whom was referred

S. B. No. 7, A bill to be entitled "An Act to prohibit making an appointment for, or soliciting any person in the service of the United States military or naval forces, to meet or come in contact with any immoral woman for the purpose of unlawful sexual intercourse; prohibiting any person operating a vehicle for hire from transporting any person engaged in the service of the United States military or naval forces to any place for the purpose of unlawful sexual intercourse; prohibiting any person operating a vehicle for hire from transporting any woman for purpose of meeting anyone engaged in the service of the United States military or naval forces for the purpose of unlawful sexual intercourse; prohibiting any person operating a vehicle for hire from transporting any woman accompanied by another person engaged in the military or naval forces of the United States to any place for the purpose of unlawful sexual intercourse; providing a penalty for the violation of this Act, and declaring an emergency,"

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the bill back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

PAGE, Chairman.

Committee Room.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 28, 1918.

Hon. E. A. Decherd, President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 8.

Have had the same under consideration, and hereby report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do not pass, but that the following committee substitute do pass.

PAGE, Chairman.

Committee Room.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 28, 1918.

Hon. E. A. Decherd, President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Criminal

Jurisprudence, to whom was referred

S. B. No. 15, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 7447, Chapter 5, Title 126 of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, of 1911, so as to hereafter provide that no license shall be granted to any dealer in either spirituous, vinous or malt liquors except within incorporated cities or towns and prescribing the distance from certain institutions and places within which no license for such business shall be granted, and declaring an emergency,"

Have had the same under consideration, and hereby report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

PAGE, Chairman.

FIFTH DAY.

Senate Chamber,

Austin, Texas,

Saturday, March 2, 1918.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Pro Tem. Decherd.

The roll was called, a quorum being present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Alderdice.	Gibson.
Bailey.	Hopkins.
Bee.	Johnson of Hall.
Buchanan of Bell.	Lattimore.
Buchanan of Scurry.	McNealus.
Caldwell.	Page.
Collins.	Robbins.
Dayton.	Smith.
Dean.	Strickland.
Decherd.	Suiter.
Faust.	Westbrook.
Floyd.	

Absent.

Hall.

Absent—Excused.

Clark.	McCollum.
Henderson.	Parr.
Hudspeth.	Woodward.
Johnston of Harris.	

Prayer by Rev. C. S. Wright of the First Methodist Church, -Austin.

Pending the reading of the Journal of yesterday, the same was dispensed with on motion of Senator Alderdice.

(Senator Westbrook in the chair.)